the cyliners in turn, and means for leading fluid at a reduced pressure out of the cylinders in turn.

10. A machine according to claim **1** in which the crankpin is accurately received at each of its ends in circular apertures in the crankshaft, there being an aperture through the crankpin which is co-linear with an aperture through the crankshaft, the apertures being parallel to the crankshaft axis, and a longitudinal member extending through said apertures and engaging with the crankshaft on each side of the crankpin to maintan the crankpin in said circular recess in the crankshaft.

11. A machine according to claim **9** in which the longitudinal member is of low stiffness and is in tension whereby to maintain the crankshaft/crankpin is compression during at least part of the working cycle of the crankshaft.

12. A machine according to claim **10** in which the longitudinal member is pretensioned before it is engaged against the crankshaft on each side of the crankpin.

13. A machine according to claim **1** in which each cylinder has an exterior flange between its inner end and its outer end, the flange forming a fluid seal against sealing means on the frame when the cylinder inwardly of the flange is received in an aperture in the frame, and secured thereto.

14. A machine according to claim **13** in which the means for holding the second recessed bearing means in the said sealing engagement comprises a number of tensioned studs or bolts extending from the second recessed bearing means into the frame, said tensioned studs or bolts serving to maintain the flange of the respective cylinder in sealing disposition relative to the sealing means on the frame.

15. A machine according to claim **14** comprising a crankcase constituting at least some of the said frame, the crankcase surrounding the crankshaft and supporting at least in part some of the bearings for the crankshaft, the crankcase comprising a number of discrete crankcase parts equal to the number of pairs of pistons, the crankcase parts being joined together by joining means along a line which intersects apertures for the receipt of cylinders.

16. A machine according to claim **1** in which the pistons and yoke of each pair of pistons are formed separately and rigidly connected by metal connecting means which are stronger in tension than the material of at least one of the yoke and the pistons.

17. A machine according to claim **16** in which the yoke is formed in two parts which are separable about a separation line intersecting the aperture in which a respective disc is received, the said metal connecting means extending in tension at least on both sides of said separation line.

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